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& CO.

Prices

Dry Goods
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THE DEATH ROLL.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DANIEL SWINT, OF NEWNAN.

The Sketch of a Notable Career—An Active and Useful Citizen Passes Away—A Victim of Paralysis.

NEWNAN, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Our community was greatly shocked this morning by the announcement of the death of Mr. Daniel Swint, clerk of the superior court, and a popular and prominent citizen of Newnan, which occurred at his residence in this city at 6 a.m. On Friday night last he was taken violently ill with an attack of choleric morsus. This was followed yesterday morning by frequent hemorrhagic vomiting and almost incessant purging, which completely prostrated him. Although the best medical skill was employed and every known remedy applied, all were alike powerless to arrest the course of the disease. He grew steadily worse, and shortly before 6 o'clock this morning breathed his last.

MR. SWINT'S CAREER.

Mr. Swint was one of our most useful and influential citizens, and his loss to the community is irreparable.

At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in Company A, First Georgia regiment, being then but 17 years of age, and the youngest member of the company, and made as fine a soldier as ever shouldered a musket. In 1864, at the battle of Cold Harbor, he lost an arm, which, of course, incapacitated him for further service.

In 1878 he was elected clerk of the supreme court, a position which he filled continuously and satisfactorily up to the time of his death. He was a model officer, and his high sense of official rectitude won for him the confidence and esteem of all classes.

He was also a member of the city board of education, a position in which he was invaluable.

He was an enthusiastic Mason, and enjoyed the singular distinction of being the only one-armed candidate for Masonic honors ever admitted to membership in the Grand Lodge of the United States.

He was a prominent and leading lawyer of this city, and is yet remembered by those who attended the grand lodge along in the early '70's.

He was in the 40th year of his age, and leaves a wife and two children.

His life was insured for \$5,000—\$3,000 in the Royal Arcanum and \$2,000 in the A. O. U. W.

The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Colonel R. S. Burch, a prominent citizen and leading lawyer of this city, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning. At noon today he was thought to be somewhat better.

Death of Mrs. John H. King.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. John H. King died last night at her home at eight o'clock, of consumption. She had been a sufferer for a number of months. She leaves a widow, a son, a daughter, two children, twins, and a husband to mourn her loss. Her husband holds a good practice here in medicine. Interment at Oothcalooga today at four o'clock.

Deaths in Opelika.

OPELINKA, Ala., July 20.—[Special.]—Died, at the residence of his father, Mr. C. O. Melton, in this city, on Thursday night, Mr. T. F. Melton, in the forty-seventh year of his age. The funeral services were held at the Baptist church. Our distinguished fellow citizen, Judge J. J. Abercrombie, contributes the following:

"Tom Melton had a kind, tender and loving heart. He had the gents of a splendid manhood in him. He was independent and unyielding, with a stern will, but he was kind, thoughtful, but overtures of kindness. Like his aged father, he spurned with a lofty disdain a dishonorable act. I honor his memory for it. He was not a man to be trifled with. He was a man who knew that trifles might told, fawned. A brave man sleeps in his lonely grave. Amid the conflicts and clashes of life, he bore himself like a man.

Mrs. Julia Cooper, a blessed old lady, died at the residence of her son, Mr. E. W. Cooper, near Opelika, a few days since. Mrs. Cooper was born in 1804 and from early life was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Chewalla, six miles south of Opelika. She leaves a large number of loving children to mourn her death.

DROWNED IN THE SATIELA.

The Great Bereavement of Editor Freeman.

WAYCROSS, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Simon Freeman, aged fourteen years, the only son of James M. Freeman, editor of the Waycross Headlight, was drowned today at 11:20 o'clock, in the Satilla river. His father was absent from the city, and the boy was excited away from home to go bathing. His companions were too small to render him any assistance, and he sank in twelve feet of water. His body was dragged for and recovered at 3 o'clock, after lying in the water four hours. The blow falls heavily upon Editor Freeman.

THE VETERANS OF RANDOLPH.

Gather Around Five Thousand Pounds of Barbecued Meat.

CUTHBERT, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Thursday Cuthbert contained the largest gathering of people from the surrounding country that ever assembled within her gates. The occasion was the annual reunion of the confederate veterans of Randolph county. Five thousand pounds of the juiciest barbecue was spread for their enjoyment and enough was left to feed the multitude again. The most prominent event of the day was the address of the Hon. J. William Jones, of Atlanta. He spoke at 12 o'clock to a vast concourse of people at Andrew's college, and the effort has been classed as one of the best ever listened to by the old veterans of Randolph. The association meets next year at Coleman station. No politics entered into the occasion and the day was given to genuine enjoyment and fraternal reunion.

MARIETTA'S INCREASE.

A Great Percentage Shown in the Last Ten Years.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—The feelings of City Clerk Schoenthal's books show a very handsome increase in the taxable property of Marietta during the last decade. The total amount of taxable property of Marietta in 1880 was \$699,063, while in 1890 shows \$1,785,788; an increase of \$1,086,726. The increase over last year is \$74,428. This is a very pretty showing for the Gem City, but from present prospects the next few years will show greater prosperity than we have yet seen.

In a Bad Condition.

COVINGTON, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—The condition of Mr. J. A. Stewart continues critical and it was thought last night that there was no hope for his recovery. However, there was a change in his condition this morning and it is somewhat improved. He is suffering from a large and painful abscess which formed on the side of his throat and has greatly debilitated him, especially as he has been unable to swallow any solid and but little liquid food for some time.

The Team Ran Away.

DAIRYVILLE, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Last night a runaway team from Rome, carrying Messrs. Foster and Mathias to see their sweethearts near here. The horses ran about three miles, going over fences, etc., with little time to let the conveyance, but ruining a horse and dislocating Mr. Mathias's ankle, which will cripple him for some time. They returned through here on their way home without seeing their girls.

Grading the Middle Georgia.

COLORADO, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—The work of grading the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railroad from here to Macon is progressing rapidly, and will be completed in a short time. The company has a full supply of hands all along the line, and they are doing very efficient work.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Petrification of Bodies in a Macon Cemetery.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The process of petrification, by which human bodies, wood and other organic substances are turned into stone, is a strange and interesting one. Slowly, but surely, as the years go by, the particles of silica or lime, according to the nature of the bed in which the object lies, enter in and take the place of the organic atoms, and that which once lived and grew becomes hard, imperishable rock.

There is something startling in the idea of a human body, doomed to die and decay, and yet, instead of passing back into the dust from whence it sprang, changing into a stone that may outlast the marble shaft raised above it.

Additional interest will be felt in this subject when it is known that this remarkable process has manifested itself in the cemetery of Macon. This is, of course, impossible to say to what extent petrification has taken place, but the removal, within the past two years of two bodies that had turned completely into stone, proves that such a condition does exist.

A gentleman, who on several occasions participated the removal of remains from cemeteries, will speak to the Telegraph.

"A good while back," said he, "I had to exhume the remains of a baby, whose relations wished to remove it to another city for burial. The baby had been buried thirty years, and was only eighteen months old at the time of death. So, I was prepared to meet the request of the parents.

"You can judge of my surprise when, after the earth was removed, I found the casket in a state of perfect preservation. When the pick struck it it resounded with a sharp, stony ring. I was sure, however, that, although the casket might be intact, the body itself must have long ago perished away.

"We were all over Texas the last two years, and I have a good many stories to tell. The fourth question I cannot comprehend. I do not know what you mean by the business of the country a cash basis?" Men have always had contracts for cash or on credit as they pleased.

The fifth I do understand. It leads to farmers eighty per cent of value of farm products—these to be paid in cash, and the rate of interest to be one per cent per annum.

Money is designed as a measure of property of all kinds. It therefore must be stable to answer the purpose. The value of the national bank notes and the substitution of legal treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes and in sufficient volume in conjunction with gold and silver to do the business of the country on a cash basis.

As to the first, second and third questions, for the people of Wilkinson county and throughout the state, I have no objection to the alliance.

"You can judge of my surprise when, after the earth was removed, I found the casket in a state of perfect preservation. When the pick struck it it resounded with a sharp, stony ring. I was sure, however, that, although the casket might be intact, the body itself must have long ago perished away.

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MICHERSON.
ate Michael Daly of
country Yesterday.
McPherson no longer da-
rge was lowered into the
at the fort was sold
a garrison of seven com-
the band, taking part in
the soldiers were called
formed in front of the
usage, they carried on
conformed to the re-
from the dead house of
a deceased soldier's by
a not a national government
American flag. Four mili-
tary fashion, drew the
scorched by a band of
burying ground.

grave the band, playing
the violin. Then came the
officers and privates
which was due to a shade
of a great old oak tree
of the barracks property.
He was read.

He then fired across the
body had been lowered
as forever mistered out
and claimed him for more
century.

ITY GOSSIP.

is not ill, as was stated in
INSTITUTION, but is in perfect
home, with a few patients.
Charles Arnold celebrated
It was a quiet affair, but a
those present. Mr. and Mrs.
friends in Atlanta to extend
good wishes for the aper-

ward, formerly general agent
Simpson Manufacturing com-
pany to maintain his home
in a typical good citizen
enterprising business man
insurance business now, and
substantial and hearty welcome
friends here.

Hinton, of Athens, after
Miss Minnie Cahoon, on
to Dr. L. S. Hopkins, on

only Jr. and Mrs. J. R. Thompson
Henry, Jr., at Whittemore
Miss Emma Thornton, of
social event of the season.
The time was most
all in the feelings, longing,
charming, hunting, fishing
and croquet. The house
spent the time is a spruce
grove in front, in which
and tennis grounds had
also stretched, which
of the young men who de-
voted themselves to sleeping under a large oak in the
they were always loading
foods as well as with all the
unplanned and hospitalize him
all the congenital and the young
known a more delightful
event. Every day number
of car, but when LaFrance,
remained the whole time
with the elegant hospitality

there were in abundance
the country lanes and the
streets and their gallan-
gent, which disgusted even
the romantic surroundings
man's fancy to lightly turn to
and of the young ladies
Mr. and Mrs. Banks and
and attractive was
grateful remembrance by all
loved ladies and young girls.

Lizzie Thompson
Swanson, Fannie M. Jones,
Herring, M. E. Calloway,
McFarlin, Fletcher Fauns,
the Cooper, Maggie Tuggey in
Walter Park, Fuller Calaway,
P. H. Hutchinson, W. D.
and Fred Shaeffer, W. H.
and R. M. Young, J. W.
Morgan, A. F. Johnson, M.
J. T. White, every little day
and, informed by Mrs. L. P.
M. G. Rosser. They spent the

July 20.—Married, on Wednes-
day, J. W. and Mrs. G.
Herr. Mr. Mayo is one of
the most eminent young business men
of the best known and wealth-
iest section, while the bride has
a leading young lady in
now over the state for her
abilities.

Sarsaparilla

It is carefully prepared
Dandelion, Mandrake, Dic-
her Berries, and other
able roots, vine roots, by a
action, protection and power,
natural and creative power
medicines. It effects remark-
able preparations.

Sarsaparilla

purified before the public, it
impurity, and cures diseases,
Pimples, and Herpes, Typho-
sis, Skin Diseases, Indigestion,
Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kid-
neys, overcome that Head-
ache, and builds up the system.

Sarsaparilla

and unparalleled success in
becomes its popularity in
the same time. Lovell
of Hood's Sarsaparilla, more
than six for \$3. Prepared only
by Apothecaries, Lovell, Mass.
ees One Dollar

HAVE FEET

are interested in perfect
footwear I make in my
DEPARTMENT

M POINTERS

for ladies and gentlemen
and New York makers
imported stock
containing the foot
and in my own shop
fitting deformed feet
action guaranteed.

AIRING

and at usual prices

Made Shoes

handles, gentlemen, and
win your confidence, make
a regular customer.

M. MOON

ACHTRE STR.

THE WIDE OPEN DOOR

BY WHICH THE WEARY SINNER MAY
ENTER HEAVEN.

Discourse of the Pure and Earnest Gospel
Some Utterances That Make Men
Squirm in Their Pews.

BROOKLYN, July 20.—Dr. Talmage's sermon
today is on the Wide Open Door, and his text,
Rev. 4: 1. "And behold a door was opened
in heaven." Following is his sermon:

John had been the pastor of a church in
Ephesus. He had been driven from his
position in that city by an indignant populace.
The preaching of a pure and earnest gospel
had made an excitement dangerous to every
form of iniquity. This will often be the result
of your blank verse will attract heavy-
ly attention, while over some dark cellar in
which a Christian pauper is prostrate in the
struggles of death, his throat and cry
of pain when the surgeon removes the
cataract from his eye. It is a good sign
when you see men uneasy in the church pew
and exhibiting impatience at some plain
utterance of truth which smites a pit sin
that they are hugging to their hearts. After
the patient has been so long that for weeks he
said nothing but noticed nothing, it is thought
to be a good sign when he begins to be a little
cross. And I notice that spiritual invalids
are in a fair way for recovery when they be-
come somewhat irascible and choleric under
the treatment of the truth. But John had so
mighty iniquity that he was banished from the church and sent
to Patmos, a desolate island, only a mile in
breadth, against whose rocky coasts the sea
rose and mingled its voice with the prayers
and hymns of the heroic exile.

You cannot but contrast the condition of
this banished apostle with that of another
famous exile. Look at the apostle on Patmos
and the great Frenchman on St. Helena. Both
were suffering among desolation and barren-
ness because of offenses committed. Both had
passed through lives eventful and thrilling.
Both had been honored and despised. Both

had been turned out to die. Yet mark the infinite differ-
ence! one had fought for the perishable crown of
worldly authority, the other for one eternally lustrous.

The one had marked his path with the
bleeding shins of his followers, the other
had introduced the golden chalice of his fol-
lowers. The one had lived chiefly for self-
aggrandizement and the other for the glory of
Christ. The successes of the one were achieved
amid the breaking of thousands of hearts and
the acute, heaven-rending cry, of orphans and
widowhood, while the triumphs of the other
made joy in the hearts of the angels of God.

The time was most
all in the feelings, longing,
charming, hunting, fishing
and croquet. The house
spent the time is a spruce
grove in front, in which
and tennis grounds had
also stretched, which
of the young men who de-
voted themselves to sleeping under a large oak in the
they were always loading
foods as well as with all the
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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 21, 1890.

A State's Police Power.

The police power of a state covers a very wide field, and when it is judiciously exercised it enables a local government to successfully resist many of the evils growing out of federal usurpation and centralization.

Our southern congressmen, and especially the representatives from Georgia, show wisdom and an accurate knowledge of the law in opposing the original package bill.

Despite the recent decision of the supreme court, the states have not become such weak and nerveless creatures as to need the permission of the general government to stop the importation and sale of original packages of liquor in prohibition communities. The passage of the house bill would be a delegation of power which the government has no right to grant, and it would be an altogether unnecessary measure. It would lead to endless confusion, because it would establish a precedent under which a state could shut out original packages of all kinds of goods or products coming from other states.

What, then, is the proper remedy for the original package evil? It is simply to fall back upon the tremendous police power of a state, under which the original liquor package business may be declared a nuisance and promptly suppressed. Unless it stretches the authority beyond any example in the past, the government cannot interfere with a state in the matter of dealing with what the local courts hold to be nuisances.

Some of our states have gone very far in the enforcement of their police powers. In South Carolina, before the war, a free negro could not enter the state without being imprisoned or sent over the border. Even when the negro was born a free man in a New England state and went to Charleston in his line of employment as a sailor, he had to suffer the penalty. No process of law could release him. South Carolina exercised her police powers, under which she held that the intrusion of free negroes from other commonwealths had a tendency to provoke breaches of the peace and a servile insurrection. So she summarily locked up these black original packages, and although Phillips, Garrison and Greeley went into convulsions and denounced the constitution as a league with hell and a covenant with the devil, and raved about a higher law, they found themselves utterly powerless.

We cannot afford to take the position that a state needs an act of congress to enable it to abate a nuisance. Any honest judge in a prohibition community will decide that the original package business is a nuisance and nothing else, and the police power can then smash it and send the offenders to prison.

But suppose that a test case should be made and the federal supreme court should decide that the liquor traders had the right to proceed unmolested? Such a decision is not to be anticipated even in these days of ignorant and loose bench law. The fact is, the supreme court has gone just as far as it is willing to go in this matter.

It is to be hoped that there will be a majority against this bill or any similar measure when it comes to a vote. If the measure is allowed to become a law it will be another forward stride of centralization, and it will invite further legislation directed against the reserved powers of the states.

We take this stand, not in the interests of prohibition, but in the interests of home rule and local self-government.

The original package business is an evil, because, if nothing else could be urged against it, the traffic is in defiance of the will of the people deliberately expressed in their laws. But it is an evil that the states can dispose of without federal aid. We have had a touch of it here in Georgia, in Whitfield and in DeKalb counties, but the authorities there showed in a few hours that they were able to quietly suppress the nuisance and prevent any further activity on the part of the liquor traders. Georgia has already shown that she is able to take care of herself, and her sister states will do well to follow her example.

The Race Problem in Mississippi.

The probable and possible outcome of the negro problem is attracting just now a great deal of attention in Mississippi, where the dangers growing out of the situation are more pressing than they are in some of the other southern states.

It has been suggested by some persons—especially by a few southern editors, who take but a superficial view of a serious matter—that there is no such thing as a race problem; but the people of Mississippi know better. They know that they are confronted by a problem which is of an aggravating and inflammatory nature. That problem is this: By what equitable and secure arrangement or adjustment can the people of the state save their government from the control of incapable voters—voters who have not the slightest appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and who are citizens in name only and not in fact?

This is a much larger problem than can be made to appear on paper, and it is one with which the whole south will have to deal sooner or later. Its discussion is more active in Mississippi just at present than elsewhere in this section, owing to the fact that a constitutional convention will shortly convene in that state, and it is proposed that the people take advantage of that fact to adopt measures that will protect themselves against the results of incapable and ignorant suffrage, directed and controlled by alien and unsympathetic influences.

The most interesting suggestions of a remedy that we have yet seen comes from Senator George, who has written a series of letters on the subject to the *Vicksburg Commercial Herald*. His suggestion, briefly stated, is this—that the only practical mode of settling the matter is to return to the spirit of the Mississippi constitution

of 1832, and on that line adjust the political forces of the state by a legislative apportionment which will invest the power to control by law the destinies of the state in constituencies that are capable of self-government.

Mr. George admits that such an adjustment seems difficult, if not impossible, to make without disturbing to some extent the political power in different sections of the state.

Under the constitution of 1832 the principle of city or town representation was recognized. Mr. George says that this principle might be extended so as to embrace other subdivisions of counties, the idea being the absolute necessity of providing, in the face of a great and growing danger, the best constituencies attainable—safe constituencies in whom the legislative power of the state should be vested. In this way a responsible legislature could be secured. This would secure the people of the state against irresponsible legislation in the hands of men chosen by incapable voters controlled by alien influences.

Mr. George thinks the constitutional convention might go further than this, and secure by the same means a good and safe executive—leaving his election in the hands of the legislature. He further suggests that the other state officers may be elected by the same method, or that the governor may be made responsible for the whole administration by giving him the power to appoint the other officers. Mr. George also thinks it worthy of serious consideration whether in both state and county offices the governor should not have the power of removal whenever, in his judgment, the public interest demands it, together with the power to fill vacancies by appointment.

Mr. George's suggestions are very interesting and important. In their constitutional convention, the people of Mississippi will have to provide for the future, and it is gratifying to know that the wisest men in the state are preparing to adjust the race problem in the interest of both races.

A Midsummer Trades Festival.

As was announced in THE CONSTITUTION's news columns yesterday, the merchants of Atlanta will join each other in a seasonal demonstration on the 15th of August that may be aptly termed a Midsummer Trades Festival.

This remarkable workingman continued his systematic study of college text books for four years. He found out what was required at all the college examinations and took pains to come up to the standard. He elected a few special branches, such as political economy, and neglected nothing. At the end of four years he spent another year reviewing his studies. After this he went to a college and stood a test examination. He passed it with credit, but he took pains to observe in what branches his standing was low, and returned to his work and minded his education in its weak points.

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THE BOW OF PROMISE.

REV. DR. SAMUEL BENEDICT'S SUBJECT YESTERDAY.

Science. He Says, Has Not Weakened, But Rather Strengthened, the Influence of the Gospel in the Land.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of covenant between me and the earth." Genesis ix, 13.

"The Bow of Promise!"

That was the subject of the sermon at St. Luke's yesterday forenoon by Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, formerly of Georgia, but now of Cincinnati.

The church was crowded, many of those present having been parishioners of Dr. Benedict at Savannah or at Marietta years ago.

The sermon was a masterful and eloquent effort—one of the ablest delivered here in a long while.

"The text," he said, "furnishes an illustration of the effect that science, rightly appreciated, has upon religion. Until 300 years ago it was believed that each rainbow in the heavens was a special manifestation of God's goodness and power. People avoided, as sacrilegious, any investigation to account for it by natural causes. It was God's work—science had nothing to do with it."

"But 300 years ago the archbishop of Spalato proved that the rainbow was caused in every instance by the diffraction of light in passing through globules of water suspended in the air. He showed that artificial rainbows could be produced using the same principles. There was a great protest against the heresy, but the orthodox said it was to discredit the Bible, that it destroyed God's word. But it didn't, though the scientific explanation was perfectly correct. God's power is recognized in the rainbow today as fully as it was 500 years ago, and it is regarded just as reverentially, and its scientific explanation is just the same."

Other examples were cited. The doctrine that the earth is round was at first thought to discredit the Bible and to threaten the existence of the Christian religion. So with the discovery that the earth revolved, instead of remaining stationary. So with many truths in as much as the moral deduction was that science could not destroy the Christian religion, but rather must have an opposite effect. Scientific research is to be encouraged, and no fear need be felt as to the result.

The sermon was a scholarly review of a great many subjects, original in method, conservative in sentiment and eloquent and forcible in expression.

It was listened to throughout with marked interest.

Dr. Benedict remains in Atlanta until Dr. Burnett returns—about the first of September.

A COLUMN OF GOSSIP.

I had a long talk a few days ago with Dr. Macne, who is chairman of the committee on legislation of the National Alliance, and one of the proprietors of the National Alliance Economist and the Southern Alliance Farmer here in Georgia. The doctor is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the subtreasury bill, "or something better," he says. "All this agitation is doing us good. The farmers here learn by it, and the politicians are realizing that they must begin to consider the farmer as a factor in the affairs of this country."

But the doctor is not very enthusiastic over the cry that there is a desire for office among the alliance men.

"I know," he said, "that it is charged that the alliance has become a political machine, but that is not the case. We cannot, of course, say whether the members of our order shall be candidates for office or not; that is something for themselves to determine. But there is nothing like a general movement—at least no such movement is recognized in alliance headquarters."

"How is it?" I asked, "through the north and west, where you have so much strength? Are they taking hold of politics there?"

"In some instances, yes; but with them, as here in Georgia, it is entirely a local matter. We take no hand as a body, and don't propose to do so. We are not politicians—we are farmers."

Perhaps it isn't fair to give away the secrets of a committee room, but one on Tyler Cooper which is too good to let go by:

In the meeting of the committee appointed by the mass meeting to select a new executive committee, it fell to the ex-mayor's lot to suggest the names for the fifth ward. The first four wards had reported and the fifth was called for. This brought Tyler to his feet.

The fifth ward names Jim Bell and John Slivey," he said and sat down in apparent triumph.

But Jim Green remembered that John Slivey is a republican and raised the point.

"Governor Bullock," he said, "is, as you doubtless know, the guardian spirit of Charlestonton Beach. He discovered the place, and was the one person most instrumental in building the hotel and in fixing up the beach and making all other arrangements.

The governor is practically monarch of all he surveys up there. The hotel is a small one, and he and his friends are able to say just who shall come there and who shall not. The beach is splendid, and as the governor has spent a good deal of money in putting in boats of different kinds, the facilities for sailing are really unsurpassed.

But the greatest feature of all to me is the charming neglected method of summering, which prevails at Charlestonton Beach. There is no attempt at style, but the one thing aimed at is comfort. If you come out there in the day time in a "biled" shirt and a "pling" hat, you will be ruled out of the place. Narragansett and Newport are both within a few miles of Charlestonton Beach, but I had rather be with Governor Bullock and his friends there, than to be at any of the prettiest of the seaside resorts. It is comfort pure and simple, and that it strikes me is what a busy man wants to get in his vacation."

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JOE OHL.

MRS. BIRD MAY DIE.

Her Relatives Have Been Summoned to Her.

BESIDE.

There was an account of the arrest of Bob Bird for a brutal assault on his wife, which appeared in Saturday's CONSTITUTION.

Bird was locked up, and held to await the result of her injuries.

Yesterday Mrs. Bird was reported as lying at the point of death at her house on Loyd street, and relatives have been telegraphed to come to her bedside.

At the time of his arrest Bird made certain statements in regard to her, having been at fault in the matter, which are claimed to be absolutely without foundation.

Prior to her marriage, she was a Miss Potts, a highly respectable family, and she was worth \$10,000. She has always been regarded as a most estimable lady by all who knew her, and in her suffering she has the sympathies of many friends.

Bird will be held to await the result of her injuries, which are reported to be of a more serious nature than were at first supposed. She is being given every possible attention.

A DESERTER.

From Fort McPherson Captured by the Police Last Night.

Mounted Officers Wootton and Robbins captured a deserter from the United States army last night.

He gave his name as Charles C. George, but was promptly identified as Private George of the post.

George deserted about fourteen days ago, at which time he has been knocking about the country near Atlanta. He was captured in a house on Green's Ferry street.

He was dressed in citizen's clothes, but in the room where he was taken was found a uniform blouse.

George confessed to having deserted from a state's enlistment before he enlisted at Atlanta last January. For the two deserters he will, in all probability, be sent to Fort Leavenworth military prison for at least five years.

This morning Officer Robbins will take George to the barracks and deliver him up to the authorities there. Thirty dollars is the reward for the capture of a deserter.

Mr. W. D. Tandy, advance agent and machinist of Mallory Bros., of Macon, Ga., has just finished placing one of the finest and largest engines in the state for the Collins Brick company. Mr. Tandy left for his home in Macon Saturday.

Colonel Rube Arnold's Razors.

The red.

and it is a pretty good rule, young man, to go by.

"It struck me as very funny," said Mr. Horpe in telling the story, "and I have thought about it a great deal since. I don't know but what there's something in it. At any rate my son Georgia friend has made a fortune and at the same time a reputation for strict integrity and pure business methods by sticking to it."

The Southern Lodge Secret seems to have literally filled a long felt want. The first four members show that the magazine is on the right line and that the members of the secret societies, for whom it is designed, are taking a great interest in it. A column or more is devoted each week to each society, and the news gathered there is designed to cover not only Georgia, but the entire south. The front page of each issue is adorned with the picture of some well-known worker in secret society fields, and there is gathered in the eight pages a great deal of valuable and interesting information. The Secret is on the high road to success and bright financial prosperity.

E. W. Blue is the editor, and Ed White the business manager, a team which is destined to bring success to whatever undertaking it may turn its attention to.

Messrs. R. E. Skaggs and J. M. Billups, two young Alabamians, have in course of preparation that they call an Industrial Census of the New South. Their plan includes an elaborate directory of all the land companies of the south, and of all the new cities and towns. This directory is designed especially for the benefit of those capitalists known as "Investors," and will doubtless prove important and useful.

Ed Morris, by the way, has a new company which appeals particularly to the same class of highly useful citizens. This is his Southern Investment Agency.

"Our plan is simply this," says Mr. Morris; "we negotiate loans, at six, seven and eight per cent, upon real estate security of unquestioned desirability. We aim to get for the south the surplus capital of the north and east."

"Are you getting it?"

"We are that. Northern capitalists are looking this way, and coming this way, more than ever before. The only thing that could hurt us—I mean by that, the south—would be the passage of the force bill, and the trouble it would bring. The northerners who have interests in the south ought to combine to prevent the passage of such an iniquitous measure."

In a little pamphlet which the Southern Investment Agency publishes I find some interesting quotations from European capitalists, all of them favorable to the south as a field for investment. If Ed Morris and his company succeed in bringing to Georgia a lot of that European money, nobody, I am sure, will object—that is nobody who gets hold of any of the money.

Dixie, Atlanta's industrial monthly, is to establish a South Carolina branch at New York City. The office will be located in the Tribune building. Mr. Frederic J. Cooke will leave for that city in short time to arrange the details, and will spend a few months in Boston and New England in the interest of the magazine. Under the editorial management of Mr. Hull Dixie has greatly improved in all its departments, and the advertising columns show a very gratifying increase of business.

Prior to the war he settled in Rome, Ga., and soon rose to a leading position among the physicians of northwest Georgia.

After the war he came to Atlanta and remained here for two or three years, and then removed to Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Word was a South Carolinian by birth, but in his youth his mother moved to Cassville, Bartow county, Georgia, bringing with her the boy who was destined to carve out for himself an honored name in the state of his adoption.

Choosing the profession of medicine, he received a most thorough education at the Augusta Medical college, and after graduating from that college he entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he graduated with distinction.

Prior to the war he settled in Rome, Ga., and soon rose to a leading position among the physicians of northwest Georgia.

After the war he came to Atlanta and remained here for two or three years, and then removed to Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He was the first man who came to the aid of Dr. Powell in the founding of the Southern Medical college of this city, and was professor of physiology in that institution up to the date of his death. He was also professor of physical education in the dental department of the college.

In the lecture room he was a most successful, combining a brilliant and well-trained mind with powers of rare eloquence, and many a successful physician owes much of his success to the knowledge imparted by this eminent educator during his labors in the old Southern Medical college.

With Dr. T. S. Powell, Dr. Word was long associated as business editor of the Southern Medical Record, now owned by Dr. D. H. Howell, which he brought up to a very high standard during his long service as editor and writer. His writings were clear and logical, and in the realm of progressive medical thought he stood the peer of any writer in the country.

He took much interest in the founding of the Agnes Scott Institute, at Decatur, and since its foundation has been one of its most successful and faithful supporters.

During a residence of seventy years in Decatur he lived the life of a Christian gentleman and was well-beloved by every person in the town, as well as by hosts of friends in this city and elsewhere who loved and respected him for his many manly virtues.

He was an elder in the Decatur Presbyterian church for many years, and was one of the most active and most popular members in the church, which is noted for its faithful and active membership.

Not a household in Decatur but what has visited in his ministrations, and not a family but what feels a deep personal loss in his death.

He was a favorite with the children of the Presbyterian Sunday school, in which he was an enthusiastic worker.

Dr. Word was sixty-five years of age and was related to many distinguished Georgia families. He leaves a widow and five grown children: Rev. Julius P. Wootton of Quitman, Ga.; W. W. Wootton of Decatur, Mrs. Theo. L. Rampey, Mrs. E. L. Hanes, Jr., and Mr. Frank Word of Decatur.

The family have the undivided sympathies of many friends in their great bereavement, which is a source of such universal public sorrow.

The funeral will occur at ten o'clock this morning, and will be largely attended by many friends and admirers who know him in life and mourn over his loss to the medical profession, to the church and to society at large.

In speaking of him last evening, Dr. T. S. Powell said: "He was one of the finest physicians, one of the most accomplished lecturers and one of the best beloved Christian gentlemen that I ever knew. The position that he occupied in the Southern Medical college is hard to fill, but, of course, the trustees will select the best possible man or man to fill them. His death is a great and irreparable loss to the profession, and to the people of Decatur it is regarded as a public calamity, as he was a physician, friend, and co-worker with each and all of them and no man was ever more universally beloved by his fellow citizens than Dr. Word. The Southern Medical college and many of the leading physicians of the city will be greatly grieved over his loss."

There was silence for a few seconds, and then

DR. WORD'S DEATH.

AFTER A LONG AND PAINFUL ILLNESS HE PASSES AWAY.

The Ending of a Long and Useful Life Spent in Ministering to the Ills of His Fellows—An Account of His Career.

Dr. Robert Campbell Word is dead.

After a two months' illness he passed peacefully away at his home in Decatur, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock.

About two months ago he was attacked with a complicated affection of the liver and heart. He visited a watering place in North Carolina, where he spent a few weeks, and from thence he returned to Salt Springs, where he remained for a short time, but experienced little or no benefit, and returned to his home in Decatur in a helpless condition.

During his illness Dr. Gaston and other physicians of this city, as well as those of Decatur, ministered to his wants, but in spite of all their efforts he did not improve.

The Southern Lodge Secret seems to have

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

—OF THE—

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SINGLE NUMBER, CLASS "G."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, July 13, 1890.

All genuine Louisiana State Lottery Tickets are issued in the name of M. A. Dauphin, President, and agree to pay all prizes in New Orleans; where the company holds its charter from the State, and where both the proprietor of a ticket and the company are equally protected by the laws of the State. The lottery tickets are signed with fictitious names, dated and issued from other cities in the name of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, promising to pay prizes on other places than New Orleans. These forged Louisiana lottery tickets are not, but are counterfeits and cheats intended to deceive and defraud the unwary.

Remember that ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of a fraction of a ticket issued in any drawing. Anything in our name offered at a lesser price is either a counterfeit or a swindle. Remember further when examining to see if your ticket is drawn in your name, that all drawings but our official drawings, which are copyrighted under the Act of Congress, and cannot be reprinted correctly under penalty of the law.

FULL PRIZES.

No.	Prize No.	Prize No.	Prize No.	Prize.
31	\$ 200	24322	\$ 300	48837
200	300	24311	300	48841
343	300	24312	300	48842
724	300	24313	300	48843
854	300	24314	300	48844
894	300	24315	300	48845
1940	300	24316	300	48846
1941	300	24317	300	48847
1130	300	24318	300	48848
1215	300	24319	300	48849
1457	300	24320	300	48850
1602	300	24321	300	48851
1471	300	24322	300	48852
1473	200	24323	200	48853
1548	200	24324	200	48854
1627	200	24325	200	48855
1814	200	24326	200	48856
1873	300	24327	300	48857
1890	200	24328	200	48858
2123	200	24329	200	48859
2241	200	24330	200	48860
2343	300	24331	300	48861
2445	300	24332	300	48862
2736	300	24333	300	48863
2759	1000	51789	1000	52007
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3163	300	24336	300	48866
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